

The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1837.

No. 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

August 7, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Rev. Mr. Richmond was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported the writing of thirty-four letters, and the subjects to which they related; and that immediately after the last meeting he had completed the editing of the Domestic Department of the 8th No. of the Spirit of Missions.

The Secretary and General Agent also reported that, in fulfilment of the intention expressed in his last report, he left this city on the 22d of July, on an official visit to some of the Churches in Middle and Western New-York; that on the 9th Sunday after Trinity, July 23d, he preached in the morning in St. Paul's Church, Troy, when a collection was made for Domestic Missions, amounting to \$219 50. The congregation was, he was informed, much smaller than usual, owing to the absence of a very large number of its members from the city. In the afternoon of that day, he officiated in St. John's Church, Troy; and a collection was made of \$14 58. Very few persons were present, the Church having been without regular service for many months on account of the sickness and absence of the Rector. After church, at the request of Mrs. Willard, he called at the "Troy Female Seminary," and received for Domestic Missions the weekly offerings, made during the second quarter of this year by such of the young ladies of that Institution as attend the Episcopal Church, amounting to \$15. In the evening of the same day he preached in Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, and a collection was made amounting to \$12.

On Monday, the 24th, he proceeded westward and officiated in the evening in St. Luke's Church, Richfield, Otsego county. A heavy shower of rain having fallen just before the time appoint-

ed for the service, but few persons attended, and it was thought best that no collection should be made. From the interest manifested, he believes a contribution may be soon received from that parish.

On Tuesday evening, the 25th, he preached in Trinity Church, Utica. No collection was made, the plan of weekly offerings being in operation in that parish with the understanding among the parishioners that, for the present no collection, other than of the offerings, shall be made. In consequence of the visit, however, \$100 from the offerings was to be immediately appropriated, as he was informed, for Domestic Missions.

On Wednesday, the 25th, he preached in the evening in St. Peter's Church, Auburn. No collection was made, and no notice of the service having been given on the previous Sunday, but few persons were present. Here also, in consequence of the visit, he was informed that an appropriation from the offerings of the Church would be immediately made, and information of its amount be communicated to him.

On Thursday evening, the 27th, he preached in St. John's Church, Canandaigua; and a collection was made of \$30 for Domestic Missions. Several of the leading persons in the congregation were absent from home, and the number present was, in consequence, not large.

On Friday evening, the 28th, he officiated in St. James's Church, Batavia; and a collection was made amounting (including \$3 11 offerings) to \$35 51. Here also he was informed that a number of families were absent from home, on account of which the collection was much less than it would otherwise have been. He found the Rectors of both these churches anxious to introduce some plan of systematic charity in their respective parishes, by which a more general and uniform interest in the Missionary work of the Church would be developed, and much more essential aid given by them than has been heretofore extended to it.

On the tenth Sunday after Trinity, July 30th, he preached in the morning in St. Luke's Church, Rochester; when a collection was made for Domestic Missions, amounting to \$122 75. This parish is accustomed to hold an Annual Missionary Meeting on the evening of each Christmas day, when subscriptions in aid of the Missionary work are made. At the last Christmas, about \$100 were given this way for Domestic Missions, and there is reason to hope that a considerable sum will be transmitted to the Domestic Treasurer from that parish, immediately after the next recurrence of that festival. In the afternoon of the same day he preached upon the subject of Missions and the claims and wants of the Domestic department, in Grace Church, Rochester. No collection was made; but the congregation being invited by the Rector to send to him such contributions as they were willing to make in aid of the Committee's operations, \$3 were received. In the evening of that day he preached in a school-house in a part

of the city where it is intended soon to erect a chapel of St. Luke's Church.

On the evening, of the 31st, he preached in Trinity Church, Geneva; when a collection was made amounting to \$50, and an appropriation from the offerings of the Church, of \$100; making the amount from that parish, \$150. Many gratifying evidences of a Missionary spirit here were visible.

On Wednesday evening, August the 2d, he officiated in St. John's Church, Ithaca; and a collection was made for Domestic Missions, amounting (with contributions subsequently added) to \$20 39.

On Thursday, the 3d, he spent a part of the day in the parish of Zion Church, McLean, Tompkins Co., and received \$2 75 as the offerings of that Church for Domestic Missions. This is probably one of the feeblest parishes in the diocese of New-York—is without a Church—has never enjoyed but the partial services of a clergyman—and for nearly a year past has been wholly deprived of such services. It has, however, from its organization, regularly and cheerfully contributed to the Missionary and other funds of the Church.

In the evening of that day, he officiated in Calvary Church, Homer, but no collection was made, the offerings of the people for Missionary purposes being regularly collected *on the first day of each week* at the time of morning service. An appropriation from these offerings may soon be expected for Domestic Missions. He had here the pleasure of meeting his friend, the late Missionary among the Menomenees at Lake Winnebago, now in charge of this parish, which, before his entrance on that service, had been gathered by his ministry; and he had the satisfaction of obtaining from him much useful information respecting Indian Missions in general. He received from him \$4 37 as the offerings of the Church at his late station.

On Friday evening, August 4th, he preached in St. Paul's Syracuse, but no collection was made; the Rector having just introduced a plan of systematic charity by Sunday offerings, the first collection of which was to be made on the following Sunday. Much good, it was anticipated, would result from this step to that parish and to the church.

On the eleventh Sunday after Trinity, he officiated in Christ's Church, Hudson, in the morning; when a collection was made amounting to \$31 66. In the afternoon of that day he preached in St. Luke's Church, Cattskill; and a collection was made of \$23 68 for Domestic Missions. In the evening of the same day he officiated in Trinity Church, Athens. No collection was made, the established plan of weekly offerings in the parish rendering it, in the opinion of the Rector, inexpedient. It is hoped, however, that the offerings for Domestic Missions will be increased in consequence of the visit.

He returned to the city this evening but a few moments before

the meeting of the Committee, having, through the protection of a Merciful Providence, been enabled to fulfil all his engagements upon the tour without interruption or delay. In an absence of sixteen days, his visits were made to eighteen parishes; he had travelled about 1000 miles and preached eighteen times. The amount of collections and offerings was about \$800 00.

The Committee on Northern Missions having been instructed to report at this meeting on the subject of the re-appointment of the Missionaries in their department, and on the salaries of the Missionaries respectively, presented their report according to instruction:

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. P. S. Ten Broeck, Missionary at Concord, N. H., be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (Salary reduced one fifth.)

Resolved, That Monroe, Michigan, be discontinued as a Missionary station from and after the first day of January next.

Resolved, That the Rev. G. W. Cole, Missionary at Tecumseh and Clinton, Mn., be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (Salary reduced one half.)

Resolved, That the Rev. A. S. Hollister, Missionary at Troy and Romeo, Mn., the Rev. Samuel Marks, Missionary at Ann Arbor, Mn., and the Rev. James Selkrig, Missionary at Niles, Mn., be re-appointed for one from the first of October next. (No change in the salary.)

Resolved, That the subject of the re-appointment of the Missionaries in Ohio be deferred, and that the Bishop of that diocese be informed that, the amount now appropriated to Missionaries in his diocese being \$1200, it must be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$1000 for the year following the first of October next, and that he be requested to inform the Committee where the reduction can with the least injury be effected.

Resolved, That the Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, Missionary at Crawfordsville, Indiana, the Rev. A. H. Lamon, Missionary at Evansville, Indiana; the Rev. Ashbel Steele, Missionary at New Albany, Indiana, be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (No change in the salary of the first two. The salary of the last made the same as theirs.)

Resolved, That the Rev. E. G. Gear, Missionary at Galena, Illinois; the Rev. James De Pui, Missionary at Alton, Illinois; and the Rev. Joseph L. Darrow, Missionary in Madison and St. Clair counties, Illinois, be re-appointed for one year from the first of July last. (No change in the salaries.)

Resolved, That the Rev. F. F. Peake, Missionary at Fayette, Mo., be re-appointed for one year, from the first of January next; and that the Committee very gratefully accedes to his proposal to act as a Missionary without a salary.

Resolved, That the Rev. Chaplin S. Hedges, Missionary at Palmyra and Hannibal, Mo., and the Rev. Augustus Fitch, Mis-

sionary at St. Charles, Mo., be re-appointed for one year from the first of January next. (Salary of the first reduced two-fifths; of the other, the same as before.)

The Committee on Southern Missions having also been instructed to report at this meeting on the re-appointment of the Missionaries in their department, and on the salaries of Missionaries respectively, reported according to instruction.

Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. Amos Cleaver, Missionary at Paris, Ky., and the Rev. Wm. McCallen, Missionary, at Russellville, Ky., be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (No change in their salaries.)

Resolved, That Smithland, Kentucky, be discontinued as a Missionary station after the first of October next, unless the Church edifice, which has been begun at that place, shall have been saved and secured to the Protestant Episcopal Church, or to a parish thereof, before that time.

Resolved, That Clarksville, Tenn., La Grange and Somerville, Tenn., and Bolivar, Tenn., be discontinued as Missionary stations on the first of January next, in accordance with the opinion and statements of the Bishop of Tennessee, communicated in his letter of the 19th of April last.

Resolved, That the Rev. Thomas West, Missionary at Jackson, Tenn., and the Rev. John Drummond, Missionary at Wesley and Hunt's Corner, Tenn., be re-appointed for one year from the first of January next. (No change of salary.)

Resolved, That the Rev. J. J. Hart, Missionary at Athens, Georgia, be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (No change of salary.)

Resolved, That St. Augustine, Florida, be discontinued as a Missionary station on the first of October next.

Resolved. That Montgomery, Alabama, be discontinued as a Missionary station on the first of December next.

Resolved, That the Rev. Andrew Matthews, Missionary at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the Rev. Robert G. Hays, Missionary at Wetumpka, Alabama, be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (Salary the same as at present.)

Resolved, That the Rev. Lucien B. Wright, Missionary at Demopolis and the "Fork," Alabama, be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (Salary reduced two fifths.)

Resolved, That the Rev. Thomas A. Cook, Missionary at Florence, Alabama, be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (No change in salary.)

Resolved, That Vicksburg, Mississippi, be discontinued as a Missionary station.

Resolved, That the Rev. M. L. Forbes, Missionary at Columbus, Miss., the Rev. J. F. Fish, Missionary at Woodville and Pinckneyville, Miss., and the Rev. R. H. Ranney, Missionary at Grand Gulf, Miss., be re-appointed for one year from the first of October next. (Salaries reduced two-fifths.)

Resolved, That the appropriations made for the Missionary station in the upper part of New-Orleans, be not continued after the 15th of November next, except so much of it as is pledged to this Committee for that object by individuals in that city.

The number of letters brought before the Committee at this meeting was forty-four.

One of these, from the Rev. J. Thomas Wheat, contained his resignation of the Missionary station in New-Orleans; which was accepted. Another from J. Nitchie, Treasurer of the American Bible Society, accompanying a quantity of Bibles and Testaments in the French language, for the use of Indian Missions in the Northwest; for which the thanks of the Committee were voted. Others were referred to appropriate sub-committees.

The nomination of the Rev. J. B. Britton, laid on the table on the first of May last, was called up and read. Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. J. B. Britton be appointed a Missionary under the jurisdiction of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper.

The nomination of the Rev. John H. Norment, laid on the table on the 15th of May last, and the letter of Bishop Otey, in relation to it, laid on the table on the 17th of July last, were called up and read. Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. John H. Norment be appointed a Missionary in the diocese of Tennessee.

Resolved, That the salary of the Rev. Mr. Norment, when fixed, shall commence with the receipt of the application for his appointment, to wit, May 15, 1837—he being engaged at that time at a station.

The nomination of the Rev. C. A. Foster, laid on the table on the 2d of June last, was called up and read. Whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the Rev. C. A. Foster be appointed a Missionary in the diocese of Tennessee.

The nomination of the Rev. C. B. Stout, and the Rev. D. J. Burger, laid on the table on the 2d of June last, being called up and read, it was thereupon

Resolved, That the Rev. Charles B. Stout, and the Rev. David J. Burger, be appointed Missionaries in the diocese of Michigan.

Kalamazoo and Dexter were adopted as Missionary stations in that diocese.

The nomination of the Rev. Messrs. Vail and Greenleaf, laid on the table on the 17th of July, being called up and read, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Thomas H. Vail, and the Rev. Eleazur A. Greenleaf, be appointed Missionaries in the Eastern diocese.

August 21. *Stated Meeting*.—The Rev. Mr. Jones was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported, that he had written sixty-five letters on the business or interests of the Committee, and that he had nearly completed the editing of the ninth number of the *Spirit of Missions*.

He also reported, that on the 12th Sunday after Trinity, August 13th, he preached in Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., when a collection was made for Domestic Missions, amounting to \$50 25; and that on the 13th Sunday after Trinity, August 20th, he officiated in the morning in St. George's Church, Newburgh, a collection being made of \$28 70; and the afternoon in St. Anna's Church, Fishkill Landing, when the collection was \$34 05.

On the Report of the Committee on Northern Missions, resolutions were passed fixing the salaries of the Rev. P. T. Babbit, Missionary at Boonville, Missouri; the Rev. J. B. Britton, Missionary at Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Rev. Charles B. Stout, Missionary at St. Joseph, Michigan.

On the nomination of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, the Rev. Henry Caswall was appointed a Missionary under his jurisdiction; and the Missionary Bishop having informed the Committee that he would assign Mr. Caswall to Madison, Indiana, a resolution was passed fixing his salary as the Missionary at that station.

Resolutions were also adopted fixing the salaries of the Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Missionary at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Rev. Eleazur A. Greenleaf, Missionary at Drewsville, New-Hampshire.

The communications referred at the last meeting to the Committee on Southern Missions, being under consideration, a resolution was passed accepting the resignation of the Rev. Richard Cox as a Missionary, and another granting leave of absence to the Rev. R. H. Ranney, Missionary at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, for three months, the time of absence to be spent at St. Francisville, Louisiana, and fixing the rate of salary which he is to receive for the time he has already been in Mississippi.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

August 1, 1837. Stated meeting.—The Rev. J. M. Forbes, in the chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his having preached on the subject of Missions in St. George's Church, Flushing, St. James's Church, Newtown, and St. George's Church, Hallet's Cove. Collections were made in the two former of \$105 10, and \$19 57, respectively. At Newtown the plan of monthly offerings had been adopted.

The Rev. J. W. Brown had accepted the appointment of As-

sistant Secretary of this Committee for the present official year, and was prepared to enter upon the duties of that office.

The Secretary and General Agent also submitted the outline of a proposed tour through parts of the eastern diocese, and the dioceses of Connecticut and New-York, for the purpose of presenting the claims of Missions, and making collections. This outline was approved by the Committee.

The sum of \$500 having been received by the Treasurer of this Committee, from the American Tract Society, for the distribution of Tracts in Persia, it was *Resolved*, That the Rev. Mr. Southgate be informed of the above donation, and authorized to expend any part or all of that sum in promoting the objects of the American Tract Society, as judged by him expedient, using for this purpose any funds at his command.

A number of letters were then read and disposed of, among which were communications from the Missionaries at Constantinople, Athens and Cape Palmas.

Alexander Robertson, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., was appointed a Receiving Agent of this Committee.

August 15, 1837. Stated Meeting.—The Rev. James Milnor, D. D., in the Chair.

The Assistant Secretary reported the receipt and distribution of the Rev. Mr. Boone's Address on behalf of the China Mission, and the receipt of full communications on the state of Missions to Africa and Persia.

The attention of the Committee was occupied during the evening with the correspondence from Cape Palmas.

A Special Meeting was ordered on Friday, August 18, at 6 P. M.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

INDIANA.

FROM THE RT. REV. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D., MISSIONARY
BISHOP.

Terre-haute, Indiana, June 14, 1837.

I have a gratifying letter from the Rev. Mr. Waldo. Journeying this way for his health, on his return to Rochester, N. Y., he remained a few days at Richmond, and in it and its neighborhood found about forty adult Episcopalians, many of whom had once been communicants. On the part of some, great solicitude was expressed to have the Church established among them. Will the Committee have the kindness to make this place a Missionary station, including, of course, the immediate vicinity? It is one

of the largest towns in the state, and was originally settled, I believe, by Quakers.

Of Vincennes I now entertain considerable hopes, and expect to arrive there to-morrow evening, in company with the Rev. Mr. Britton. In that place I hope to officiate next Sunday, and to visit my venerable friend Mr. Langdon, and Washington in Daviess county, before I go to Evansville. On Sunday, the 25th, I intend, God willing, to be at Troy; the next Sunday at Madison, and the next at Lawrenceburg. I have just returned from Crawfordsville, where I held, for two days, a convocation of the clergy of Indiana. Messrs. Johnson, Hoyt, and Britton, were present. If our prospects are not brilliant, our faith is strong; and we trust, through Divine grace, to prove, in the course of a few years, that if Indiana was ever lost to the Church, *SHE IS REGAINED.*

On Thursday, the 7th instant, I laid the corner-stone of St. John's Church, Crawfordsville; and on Sunday, the 11th, I administered the Lord's Supper, and confirmed six persons. The Church will be thirty feet by fifty; and will have a very neat appearance when finished. Myself and the clergy were treated with great hospitality while in the place.

Louisville, Kentucky, June 30, 1837.

I have scarcely time to write you at present, but I must no longer delay saying, that my two late visits to Vincennes have convinced me it is a station of importance, and the opening at the present moment is peculiarly inviting. It is healthier than Terre-haute, and is twice as large.

I am just informed, by a letter from the Rev. G. Fiske, that he was to start, on the 12th of this month, for my Mission. I hope soon to give you a good account of him.

Terre-haute is almost hopeless—so is Troy, where I spent last Sunday, and in reference to which my expectations were greatly raised.

I have visited Washington, and hope something may still be done there.

I am greatly encouraged with respect to New Harmony, and the whole of Posey County. I intend, God willing, to go there this summer.

I go, in a few minutes, to Madison, where I am on Sunday to ordain Mr. Caswall, and perhaps Mr. Paine, for Bishop Smith. On the 9th of July, I hope to be at Lawrenceburgh, and on the 16th, at Richmond, and will then go to the middle and upper parts of the State. Evansville continues very promising. Prospects are truly brightening at Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Britton hope to arrive there early next week, and to make a permanent establishment in that important town. Have you not yet a chaplain for Fort Leavenworth?

A few days since I was forcibly and painfully struck with the

fact, that the canon required from me an annual report to the Board of Missions. I had certainly seen it before, but it evidently had not arrested my attention as it ought to have done. Had I my documents with me, I would now encroach upon my hours of sleep to show my obedience. But the most important are at St. Louis. I can, therefore, only say, I will, as soon as possible, send to Mr. Van Pelt the two reports already due.

Indianapolis, Indiana, July 31, 1837.

I beg leave to recommend to the Committee the Rev. H. Caswall to be appointed a Missionary in their employment. You will please consider him located at Madison, Indiana. The prospects of the Church are there very encouraging.

The Rev. George Fiske you will please consider located at Richmond, Indiana.

The Rev. G. P. Waldo did the Church no little service at Richmond, during the several weeks he resided there, and was enabled to preach at least once every Lord's day. He is amiable, judicious and pious. One sentiment of respect appeared to pervade the community in relation to him; and every Episcopalian was anxious he should remain. But his health was too feeble. Should it be restored to him, I shall be happy to see him in any part of my Mission. Richmond is a place, in reference to the Church, of very considerable promise; and as to size, I presume it is the third town in the State.

I have already mentioned that I spent the second of this month at Madison, where I admitted the Rev. Mr. Caswall into priest's orders. The Rev. Messrs. Steele and Britton were present, and assisted in the laying on of hands. From Madison I went to Lawrenceburgh, where I found the Rev. Mr. Fiske, who had been there with his family for a few days. In that place he and I arrived about six weeks too late. There had been much unoccupied ground, but it was just taken possession of by a young Presbyterian clergyman of great promise.

The whole of the country between Lawrenceburgh and Richmond is beautiful, healthy, and thickly populated. On our way up the valley of the White Water River, we met with several flourishing towns, at one of which, Harrison, I preached. At Richmond I preached four times, administered the communion, baptized a child, and churched its mother.

Mr. Fiske is well pleased with the prospects of usefulness which open before him in that flourishing town. Mr. Waldo accompanied me from thence to Cincinnati; from whence he hastened to the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y., where, I trust, in the bosom of his family, he will soon be restored to health and usefulness. Yesterday week I was at New-Albany, where I preached three times, and admitted Mr. T. E. Paine, at the request of the Bishop of Kentucky, to Deacon's orders. Here, the exemplary deportment of Mr. Steele and his family;

and his entire devotion to the duties of the ministry, are producing very evident and gratifying effects.

Some of the intelligence which I received last week at Louisville greatly distressed me. [The determination of some clergymen not to remove into the West, on whom he had relied to become Missionaries and teachers under his jurisdiction. Ed.] These things in our infancy—our first incipient steps, appear to be much against us. May the Redeemer overrule them for good! I have started, with the Divine permission, for a general visitation of Indiana, in which I trust I shall remain until October. It is difficult to make positive appointments; but I hope to be in these places on the following Sundays: Logansport, August 6; Michigan City, August 13; South Bend, August 20; Fort Wayne, August 27; Fayette, September 3, &c., and then in Missouri early in October.

Do let me have Missionaries before long (if they are not yet secured) for Logansport, Michigan City, Vincennes, and New Harmony. Am I not to have even one member of the late graduating class of the General Theological Seminary?

Logansport, Indiana, August 8, 1837.

I fervently pray that my Mission, which I cannot but consider peculiarly the Church's Mission, is not, for a few years yet to come, to be at all limited with respect to laborers or stations. I am confident the Committee will do for me whatever lies in their power; and I shall go on nominating, in great faith, that the Church will at all hazards maintain her own work. By the grace of God, I will myself earnestly seek for Missionaries—for many are yet wanted.

Every thing is prosperous at Madison, and I believe a neat but plain Church will be built there this year.

Mr. Britton's prospects at Indianapolis are encouraging. If the Church Building Society could now loan Indiana two or three thousand dollars, seven or eight churches would be erected in the state by the meeting of the General Convention.

This (Logansport) is an interesting place. The town is yet quite new, and will, I think, prove to be very healthy. Now is the time for us to act. I ask the Committee for a Missionary for Logansport, and it is probable before I leave the State, in October, I shall ask for five or six more. There may be great difficulty in obtaining them, I acknowledge; still, they must be had. Where can I look? Can you assist me?

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSIAN MISSION.

Quarterly Report of the Rev. Horatio Southgate, Jr., from Nov. 1, 1836, to February 1, 1837.

Constantinople, February 1, 1837.

My last journal came down to the first of November. Since that date my life has been so retired that I find little in the review which it would be interesting to you to know. The life of a student is proverbially destitute of incident, and such has been mine for the last three months. The plague, which has lately visited Constantinople, turned, for a while, every thing from its regular course. It is not only in its destruction of human life, that this dreadful scourge is felt; it changes, while it lasts, the whole face of society. It interrupts ordinary pursuits, suspends social intercourse, and makes every man a prisoner in his own house. When its ravages commenced, the prospect of the long confinement before me was relieved by the hope that it would be favorable to study. But in this I was disappointed; for I soon found myself suffering from want of exercise, and completely enervated by the dead pestilential atmosphere which accompanies the plague. I have at no time, however, been compelled to relinquish my studies, and perhaps they have been as profitably pursued as at any former period. The greater amount of time which my retirement has given me, has compensated for the diminished physical vigour with which my work has been prosecuted.

The plague has now almost wholly ceased, and we begin to breathe freely again. I have lately united with my missionary friends in observing a day of thanksgiving for our preservation. It was a deeply-interesting season. We had been delivered from all our fears and anxieties, and as we looked round on our little circle, we saw that no one was missing. Thousands had fallen at our side, and ten thousand at our right hand, but it had not come nigh us. From the only house which it had entered, the Missionary* and his family were providentially absent. The day was a solemn as well as a joyous one. For several months death had been awfully familiar to us. Every hour as it passed had sounded a note of warning in our ears. Every morning we had heard of the pestilence which had been walking in darkness, and every night we had been told of the destruction which had wasted at noon day. How often and how solemnly had we been reminded that man is like grass, which in the same day flourisheth and is cut down! How frequently and how strongly had we been ex-

* Rev. Mr. Farnam of the (English) Church Miss. Soc.

horted to be ourselves also ready, doing with our might whatsoever our hands found to do!

The most of my time, as I have already intimated, has passed away in quiet study, and I have barely more to report to you than the employments of my retired hours. My study of languages has been entirely confined until recently to the Turkish. My object in pursuing such studies at all was only to prepare myself for my tour. I therefore marked out from the commencement a different course from that which I should have judged best, had I been permanently settled as a Missionary. To a thorough classical acquaintance with the Turkish, a knowledge of Arabic is necessary—the analogy between the two being somewhat similar to that between English and Latin. But as the English may be acquired sufficiently for colloquial use without any previous study of the Latin, so may the Turkish without an intimate knowledge of the Arabic. The last itself requires the labor of years. The short time that I had to spend at Constantinople would hardly suffice for laying the foundation of such a knowledge, and other six months would have been necessary for building upon it the superstructure of the Turkish. On this account I determined to devote my attention wholly to the latter; and I have never found reason to regret this determination.

You will remember that it was my original intention to leave the Persian entirely to my associate. I intimated this to ——— in my letters to him from Marseilles, and was confirmed in my purpose after my arrival here. With the other duties that would be pressing upon me, I saw that all the time which I could command would be needed for mastering the difficulties of the Turkish. But when the change in my associate came to my knowledge, and it was certain that Mr. Brown would arrive too late to allow of any farther delay for the study of the Persian, it became necessary that I should undertake it myself, or that this important part of our preparation should be entirely abandoned. The latter course was not for a moment to be contemplated. I have therefore added the study of Persian to my other labors, and I cannot forbear to note it as one of the many instances of a kind Providence, which have afforded me, since I entered upon this work, frequent themes of delightful contemplation, that although I had for months in daily expectation of my companion's arrival, sought in vain for a Persian teacher, yet when the need became immediate, one eminently qualified for instruction offered himself. With the blessing of the same gracious Providence upon my study of the language, I shall be able to acquire a competent knowledge of it, before we shall be called to use it.

During the interval included in this report, a large portion of my time has been spent in forming a plan for the tour. This has cost me much labor, inasmuch as it includes several distinct objects of inquiry, and the attainment of ends which it is difficult to embrace in any single plan. It is important in the first place

to be known how far the tour should extend in order to accomplish the object which it designs. Conformably with the views of the Committee I have looked upon Persia as the principal field for investigation. The question of extension has therefore mainly regarded Asiatic Turkey or Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Syria, including also Egypt. To obtain a complete view of Mohammedanism as it is, and the encouragements for Missionary operations with reference to it, and also to learn where such efforts may be commenced to the best advantage, it is doubtless necessary to traverse the greater part of this immense field. So little has yet been attempted in direct investigation among the Mohammedans, that nothing less than actual inspection of each portion would suffice to give a correct idea of their present state. Besides, although the entire field is politically divided between only two nations, it presents, in some respects, so great a diversity of civil and social condition, of language, of climate, and even of manners, feelings and pursuits, as modified by recent changes in the East, that it would be extremely unsafe to extend conclusions drawn from a partial survey to other and remote portions of it. These reasons have seemed to me to render it desirable that our tour should be as extensive as our time would permit, and this desire has been strengthened by the reports which have reached us from different parts, as well as by the fact, that the present is the most favorable moment for such investigation which has perhaps ever been offered. I allude now to the increased security of travelling by the energetic measures of the Sultan in reducing the most refractory of the predatory tribes within the borders of his empire. The permanence of such security is not implicitly to be depended upon, but this is itself a reason for improving it while it lasts.

Another object to be regarded in forming a plan for the tour is economy of time. Providential hindrances, it is true, cannot be foreseen. No plan can be devised which would be carried out in all its details. Modifying circumstances will from time to time arise. It is impossible to calculate with certainty upon constant health, security of routes, the modes and rates of travelling, and many other things of a similar nature. But a plan, minutely drawn, will still be of great service in economizing time. When the way is clearly marked out before-hand, the objects of inquiry settled, and the necessary precautions, safeguards and expedients in common and extraordinary circumstances are, as far as they can be, ascertained, there is much less danger of experiencing delays, being perplexed with doubts, and laboring at hap-hazard. It has been an important object with me in arranging the plan of our tour to provide for our accomplishing the utmost in our power in the time which we shall devote to it.

Another point of inquiry is the particular route to be pursued. It is desirable to seek here that the route may lie through the principal cities and towns, that it may be safe, easy and expeditious.

and that it may not pass over the same ground twice. Upon this part of the inquiry I have expended considerable labor, but it is at length settled to my satisfaction, and has been approved by several intelligent travellers with whom I have met.

A greater difficulty has been to arrange the tour so that each part of it may fall into a favorable season of the year. Here the extreme severity of a mountain winter, and there the scorching heats of summer were to be avoided; here the annual visitation of the plague, and there the sweep of the more deadly simoom. There is hardly any part of the country to be explored, which does not offer at some seasons serious obstacles to the traveller; these obstacles may be safely calculated upon, as the time when they present themselves is almost invariable. The devout Musselman deems it impiety to seek to avoid the fearful messengers of Providence; the Christian judges it a duty to preserve, if possible, the life which God has given him, and feels that it is tempting his goodness to ask his protection while he is rushing recklessly into danger.

In pursuing the inquiries just alluded to, I have been led through a long and varied course of reading. The principal points I have had in view, besides those already mentioned, have been such as the following: the best means of investigation, and the best sources of information; modes of travelling, with reference to ease, expedition and cheapness; prudential hints respecting health, communication with different people, prejudices to be respected, habits to be conformed to, and many others such like. Distinct from these has been the labor of preparing a list of the inquiries to be made. This I have regarded as of so much importance, that I have been willing to devote considerable attention to it. It is evidently of the highest moment that we should be so well prepared in this respect that our investigations may not be desultory, that we may always have topics of inquiry at hand, that our information may be definite and well-arranged, and that it may be as complete as possible. The catalogue is not yet finished. I shall continue to enlarge on it while I remain here.

I shall in due time send you a full statement of the plan of the tour. At present it is probable that it will be considerably modified on account of the unexpected delay of my colleague. I consider it after all as only an approximation to what I could have desired. I have constantly felt the want of accurate data, and have often been perplexed by the contradictory character of the information to which I have had access. Often too have I been reminded how large a place in the plan of such a work must be supplied by simple trust in God. After all we must go forth, not knowing the things that shall befall us. Still it will be always a consoling reflection, in the hour of trial and disappointment, that it is one which could not have been foreseen and guarded against. Having done the utmost in our power to prepare our-

selves for our work, we may, with the fullest confidence, commit our ways to the Lord.

Since my last report, personal investigation has been almost entirely suspended by the prevalence of the plague. The time has however been improved in the perusal of some of the most important works on Turkey, and in comparing my own views with those of others who have investigated her condition. The conclusions to which I have arrived, I was preparing to communicate to you in expectation of speedily leaving for Persia, when the letter of my colleague, informing me of his delay, came to hand, and arrested my purpose. I now propose, if my life shall be spared, to extend my inquiries, and to write out the results more fully than I had intended. I should be content to spend yet many months in such pursuits, and perhaps they could not be more profitably spent. It is this which reconciled me to the prospect of a longer detention here more than any thing else, excepting the reflection, that this detention has been ordered by the overruling providence of Him in whose hand are my work and my ways.

The Missionaries of the American Board, resident here, maintain public service in English on the Sabbath throughout the winter. Since their commencement the present season I have preached twice. On both occasions, through the Christian courtesy of my brethren, the regular services of our Church have been performed, probably for the first time, in Constantinople. I expect hereafter to preach in my place in the regular rotation on every fifth Sabbath. This occasional change in my labors is pleasant, while the preparation for it is profitable for its spiritual uses, and as a relaxation from other duties. May it last be found to have been profitable not to myself alone!

In things temporal I enjoy every comfort that I can expect. In things spiritual I find that the Missionary work abundantly compensates for all its trials. The interval of time of which I have spoken, has been marked by distinguished mercies. While it has affectingly taught me that life is but a dream of the night, it has afforded, in the unceasing kindness of God towards me, the richest encouragement for the time to come. My work has never been more pleasant and delightful than now. It fills up my time from morning till night, and leaves no moments for anxiety or care. In its present enjoyments I would not exchange it for any situation on earth, and for the future God will provide.

MISSION TO AFRICA.

FROM THE REV. THOMAS S. SAVAGE, M. D.

Cape Palmas, W. A., January 17, 1837.

You are informed of my arrival at this place in perfect health and safety, and, to some extent, of the affairs of this station. The

opportunity which occurred when I last wrote to you was very unexpected—and as the time which had elapsed since the period of my debarkation was very short, it could not be expected that my view of matters and things would have been thorough and impartial. Since then I have taken a more calm and collected view of the ground, and shall proceed to give the result more in detail.

The favorableness of my first impressions remains the same. I am highly pleased with our location, and warmly approve its selection for the commencement of our Missionary operations. Cape Palmas is high and prominent, and since my arrival has been visited every hour in the day with a cool and refreshing breeze. Its projection into the sea is about one hundred rods, and its height one hundred feet. It forms, as you are aware, the *turning* point from the windward to the leeward coasts. Its relative position in regard to the interior, and other important points upon the coast, as well as other considerations which will hereafter be mentioned, lead us to anticipate great facilities in our subsequent operations, and fully convince me of the propriety of its selection, as our starting point. The bar and landing are said to be among the best in all Western Africa. In this respect it certainly has the advantage of Bassa Cove, where landing with small boats is attended with danger.

The Cape itself is mostly occupied with houses belonging to the Agency and older colonists. Commencing with the main land is a native town, consisting of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The houses or huts are constructed as follows: Narrow strips of boards, four or five feet in height, three or four inches wide, and half an inch thick, are placed perpendicularly in the ground, and arranged in the form of a circle; this constitutes the base; upon this structure is placed the roof, which is made of the leaves of the palm-tree, running high up to a point, very much in the manner of a sugar-loaf. This town has its *gregree house*, i. e. buildings in which are performed their religious ceremonies. These, I am informed, are of the most disgusting character, and are addressed solely to the devil. Their religion is most emphatically the religion of devils. On my arrival I was visited a number of times by the king, whose English name is "Tom Freeman." Every gentleman is thus honored, and were he not apprized of the real motives which prompt to these attentions, he would place this people upon an equality in politeness with some other nations far more advanced in civilization. I have often been surprised with the salutation of a genteel bow, and not unfrequently accompanied with a graceful waive of the hand. The visits of the king upon the arrival of a "gentleman," as they style every one bringing goods, are made with the expectation of receiving a "dash," or present. This is in accordance with a long established custom, and so firm is its hold upon their affections, that a compliance becomes a necessary prelimi-

nary step to a desirable influence among them, and consequently to our usefulness. On returning the king's visit, the first object which attracted my eye was a small stick about five feet in height, and an inch in diameter, standing at the entrance of his hut. This is his "gregree pole." The charm consists in having a few fibres of the inner bark of some tree dyed black, suspended from the top. Here, night and day, this charm exerts its wondrous power, as it performs a thousand mysterious motions, waved to and fro by the four winds of heaven. I asked the king, through an interpreter, its object. He replied, "It is my fetish to keep off the witches—the devil man." "What keeps them from me?" said I—"I have no *fetish* hung up at my door, no *gregree* around my person." A French shrug, with a shake of the head, was the only sign of a reply. I then asked the king if he had ever seen this "devil man"—and what he was like? "He looks black like countryman," said he, smiling. "How do you tell him from your subjects then?" said I. A hearty laugh was his only answer. After some further remarks, by which I endeavored to make him see the absolute folly of these superstitions, without directly and perhaps rudely attacking them, I left him with a heart truly pained at his benighted condition.

About half a mile from this town, (through which we must always pass to go from the Cape into the country,) and directly upon the beach is the station of the American Board, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. L. Wilson, and lady. They have recently received an important accession in the Rev. D. White, and lady, and Mr. James, printer and teacher, all of whom were my fellow passengers. Mr. Wilson is now beginning to witness the fruit of his labors. He finds his former meeting-house too small for the congregation of natives, who gather Sabbath after Sabbath, to hear the good news of Christian salvation. He has consequently commenced the erection of one better adapted to his benevolent purposes. He has also established schools to the number of four in the neighboring towns along the coast, including a tract of country of about twenty miles in extent. What you have heard, I can assure you is true, in regard to the desire of this people for instruction. They are desirous, *ardently desirous*, of learning to read American books, and although this wish is to a great degree a vague one, they themselves hardly knowing how to define it in their own minds; yet, it is a feature in this the incipency of our Missionary operations, which carries to the heart a feeling of great encouragement. They are also *desirous of reading the Bible of the Americans*—that book, in which they are taught to believe, lies the cause of their superiority. The Missionary stands high in their estimation. They *see* and *feel* that his object is to do them good. We have had parents repeatedly bring their children, (boys more particularly,) and plead with us to take them as ours, and bestow upon them what they conceive to be the blessings of education. Their favorable regard for the

Missionaries, is illustrated by the following fact:—In a recent difficulty between the colonists and natives, the former were not permitted by the latter to pass through their town, which they are obliged to do to get from the country on to the Cape where many of the colonists reside. The disturbance arose from the imprisonment of one of the headsmen of the town by the colonists, for theft. It so happened that the colonists were nearly all in the country at work upon their farms, when the natives arose with hostile intentions. It was, as you may conceive, a time of great alarm with the former. They were separated from their families, and could afford them no protection; for between, lay a native town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants in declared opposition. In this juncture, Messrs. Wilson and Thomson, with their wives, and Mr. Holmes, the late agent for the colony, were the only individuals who were allowed to pass. The natives openly declared their regard for the Missionaries, and said that if it were not for them they would destroy the colonists. Mr. Thomson had one of their number, confined in jail at the same time for theft, set at liberty with the other. But they declared, after the disturbance had subsided, and they were informed that he had been imprisoned by Mr. Thomson, that had they knew this fact, he should not have been set free. This exhibition of confidence in the benevolence of our designs, is unequivocal in its character, and as gratifying as it was unexpected; while at the same time it proves the course previously pursued by Messrs. W. and T. towards the natives to be highly judicious.

The increasing operations of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and the buddings of success evidently opening, afford additional proof that the impression which now darkens the public mind, at home in regard to the evangelization, of Africa, that *white men cannot live and labor* in this climate, is *erroneous*. And while we cite their case in refutation of this opinion, we would at the same time hold up the result of their labors as a call to *many* of our brethren at home, a call too loud to be disregarded, to “come over and help us.”

Next to the station of the American Board, and within a few rods, is that of the Methodists, under the direction of Mr. Chase, who preceded us in his arrival at Monrovia about a fortnight. They have a mission-house in process of erection.

Both these stations are situated within a few rods of the beach, having the ocean upon the east. Immediately upon the west is Maryland Avenue, commencing about at this point, and ending at one station. Our location is more to the interior than any of the others, with a distance of two miles between, and of three from the Cape.

Upon either side of the Avenue are located the emigrants as they arrive. Those of the last expedition, about thirty, and some of the former, are within our vicinity. At first view their proximity may not appear to be of much advantage; but in reality it

is so, especially in this the infancy of our efforts. It requires but slight knowledge of the character of these natives to be convinced that in their regeneration much is to be done through a proper exhibition of the habits of civilized life. The colonists, to some degree, afford such exhibition, but they fall far, very far short of the standard we would wish to set up through them for adoption by the natives. Their *improved civilized* and *moral* condition, is, therefore, a great desideratum in this stage of our enterprise, inasmuch as they, or more especially their children after them, must thus become, to a greater or less degree, our coadjutors in this great work. Besides, we are not entirely exempt from the hostile movements of the natives, though but little is to be apprehended from this source; yet, as there is a possibility of being interrupted in future, we look upon the vicinity of the new emigrants on this ground also, as desirable.

The plot ceded to us by the Maryland Colonization Society, stands, as I have observed, at the head of the avenue. It consists principally of a beautiful mount, about one hundred feet high. It commands, from the second story of the house, a view of the ocean, and will also probably from the ground, when the forest trees intervening are removed, and the country is brought beneath a flourishing cultivation. That event is near at hand. When it arrives there will be presented to the eye of the spectator, from our Mission grounds, a scene of surpassing interest and beauty—a scene which, while it will fix the eye of the mere admirer of nature, will, at the same time, cause the bosom of the *Christian* to swell with emotions of a higher and holier nature.

On the 29th of March last, Mr. Thomson, with twenty natives, commenced cutting down the trees and clearing away the underbrush. Now, about ten acres of the ground are under cultivation, planted with the delicious yam, banana, cassada, and plantain; the tanyah, sweet-potato, and arrow-root; limes, oranges, and palm-trees; a few American vegetables and fruits, such as tomatos, egg-plant, oca, cucumbers, Lima beans, musk, and water-melons, &c. &c. All these are not only planted, but are also *visible*, and many *edible*. I have already partaken of the sweet-potato, oca, tomato, egg-plant, and musk-melon, introduced from my native country, and thought them superior to any thing of the kind I had ever eaten in America.

The original grant from the Colonization Society was ten acres. The whole of this is enclosed within an African fence, the best in the colony. The sticks answering to posts are of the species of a tree very tenacious of life, (in this respect something like the American *salix* or willow,) and in the course of two years will become flourishing trees. As a substitute for rails, sticks of a smaller size are taken, and connected by a withe at the ends to the posts. On the premises we have a well of good water, excavated at the expense of only about six dollars. A few rods distant, and meandering at the very foot of our hill, is a beautiful

stream, originating in a cold perennial spring. This, at a very small expense, will afford us all the conveniences and advantages of bathing.

Mr. Thomson has resided, for the principal part of the time, upon the Mission premises since July last, superintending the erection of the house, &c. That he might do this, and at the same time the school not be suspended, he erected, at a small expense, a thatched house for its operations. The number of boys at present is eleven, principally sons of neighboring kings, and influential individuals in their tribes. Each child, upon entering the school, receives an English name, with which they and their parents are highly pleased. They dislike to be called by any other.

As in all schools* among whites there exists a difference in the capacities of children, so also in ours the same fact is observable. But I am happy in being able to say, that it is the united testimony of the Missionaries with whom I have conversed, (and I have seen all from America,) confirmed by my own observation, so far as I have gone, that *the mind of the African child is not inferior in its native capacity to that of the American.*

There is, without an exception, I believe, a decided interest among the children in all the exercises of the school, and although taken from different sections of the country, and at a distance from parents and home, each one is contented and happy. The order of exercises of the school, as well as the general plan and arrangement of our time and studies, will be sent to the Committee as soon as practicable.

An increasing interest is manifested on the part of the children, in whatever is told them about God their Creator and Father in heaven, and Christ their Saviour. On some occasions, certain of them have been affected, even to tears. This is especially the case with John Thomson, and Susan his sister. The former has now been with Mr. T. about two years, and the latter about sixteen months.

On one occasion, while Mr. T. was explaining the nature and design of the Lord's Supper, John wept at the recital of that tale of undeserved love; and again, while Mrs. T. was reading and explaining some points in the history of Jacob and Joseph, both he and his sister were deeply affected, and shed tears, as many others have done, over the severe trials of that patriarch and his favorite son. These are not the exhibitions of an evanescent feeling, originating merely in the eloquence of the speaker, for there is nothing in the manner of either Mr. or Mrs. T. to produce such an effect, but the result of prayerful instruction, now *beginning*, as we trust, to receive the *promised blessing*; a

* In a communication dated June 2d, 1837, Dr. Savage gives a list of the scholars then in the school, their names, characters, &c., which will be published in a subsequent number.—[Ed.]

result as *necessarily* following such a course of labor, as the golden harvest follows the industry of the husbandman. I desire to give one interesting circumstance in regard to Susan, and employ Mrs. Thomson's words:

"Whatever art she has been taught, she endeavors to perform well; listens attentively to religious instruction, and is very fond of hearing any thing about God, and Jesus Christ. After hearing Mr. Wilson preach to the natives about the good and evil designs in man's heart, showing that we have two hearts, one bad, the other good, she remarked to me, 'I know that very well.' To use her own language: 'T'other day I do something bad too; I scold other girl plenty; (the word 'plenty,' in this Africo-American dialect, means 'a great deal;') my heart be mad too much.' When they wash clothes they make play plenty, they no wash clothes clean, then I say some bad word. When I done speak 'em, then my heart sorry too much; ('too much,' synonymous with 'plenty;') I go garden, I cry plenty, *plenty*.' At another time, on seeing a native funeral pass, she remarked: 'He make my heart sorry too much when countryman (native man) die.' On asking her why? she replied: 'Because they no sabby God! (Know or understand God.) They know sabby good book too. I want live you so I can sabby God properly.'"

There is a seed time and a harvest in the moral as well as in the natural world, and patience, with a firm trust in the promises and good providence of God, is as requisite in the one as in the other. Never did I so fully realize the force of this truth as since my foot has pressed a heathen soil. It cannot be too familiar to the minds of Christians at home, but more especially of the Missionary himself. "Behold," says the Apostle, "the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and *hath long patience for it*, until he receive the early and the latter rain. Be ye also patient: establish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

We believe the precious seed of divine truth to be taking effect in the hearts of at least the two children above mentioned. If they are permitted to remain with us, we can but feel that they will yet become Christ's by adoption and grace. But alas! there is a possibility of Susan's withdrawal from beneath our instruction and care. It has been a custom, from time immemorial, among this people, and which is almost universally observed to betroth their daughters in infancy—in other words to *sell them*. For a stipulated sum between the father and the other party, the former binds himself to deliver into the hands of the latter his daughter whenever he shall make the demand. The age of the proposed husband never becomes a question. It is the *amount to be paid* which constitutes the pivot upon which the contract turns. Susan, our most promising and interesting scholar in the female department, is a victim to this horrid custom. She is engaged to an old man in the interior, or "bush," as the natives

term it. We can redeem her by paying the estimated amount for which she is sold. This is about twenty dollars. She unhesitatingly declares her determination never to go. She had rather die than do so, and wishes never to leave us. She wishes "to sabby God and his book properly." But mention the subject of her removal, and her eyes fill with tears at the thought. What shall be done? "I know what I will do!" I will redeem her, by God's blessing, if I reduce my daily bread by so doing.

By thus redeeming a child, both parents and guardians lose all power and right of control, and she remains for the future subject solely to our direction and influence.

I will close by mentioning one cruel custom which has grown out of this horrid practice of their betrothing their children. When the girl is called for by the person who bought her in infancy, she is obliged to go, whether willing or not. If she refuse, a number of other children are compelled to *whip her into compliance*. While at Mr. Wilson's, a few days since, I was shocked and pained at the sight of one of these cruel scenes. Six or eight children were most cruelly lashing the back of a bare girl, apparently about thirteen years of age; while both parents, one preceding and the other following, gave direction to the whole affair. There is no alternative between submission or death. Oh could our benevolent females at home witness that sight but for a moment, thought I, how soon would she be snatched from her cruel destiny! And will not the relation of this fact excite some even now to the noble act of rescuing, by a few dollars, from a similar fate, the two under our religious instruction? To what higher purpose can money be devoted, than thus to enable the Missionary of the Cross to fill up his schools with those who are hungering and thirsting after knowledge, and who *otherwise* must be consigned to a life of ignorance and debasing servitude, to a life of deep moral degradation, and at last to eternal death?

MISSION TO CRETE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. J. H. HILL, DATED

Athens, 23d May, 1837.

Mr. Benton and family were well on the 5th inst., and their prospects were truly encouraging. He says they will have an overflowing school, and that already the *poor* of La Canée have come to him to beg that their children may not be excluded, in consequence of the numerous applications from the wealthier part of the community.

MISSION TO CHINA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. H. LOCKWOOD, DATED

Batavia, Feb. 22d, 1837.

We find no reason for discouragement: on the contrary there are many things which we regard as highly encouraging. The language has been found to be not quite so formidable as has sometimes been represented, though it will require three or four years of patient application to become masters of it.

I would here repeat what has been often said, that if China were at this moment opened for the free admission of the gospel, but little more could be done at present than may now be done. The place at which we are now situated, we regard as more favorable to our objects than any other out of China. The little we have already done has served to show us, that if health and strength be spared, the abundant opportunities of usefulness open before us may be successfully improved.

We hope soon to be joined by others from our Society, for verily "the harvest is great, but the laborers are few."

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

By a reference to the abstract of the proceedings of the Domestic Committee, in this number, it will be seen that most of the Missionaries in this department have been re-appointed for another year. The obligations of the Church to go forward in the work of strengthening her feeble places and enlarging her borders, are so great that the Committee could, conscientiously, take no other course than the one which has governed them in their proceedings on the 7th of August. They throw themselves upon the Church to sustain them in the expenditures of this department for the year; and they have faith to believe that their reliance will not fail them.

In a number of cases a reduction of salary for the ensuing year has been made: either a larger salary than usual having been given the former year with the intention of making it less the second, or the evidence of the prosperity of the station being so great as to render a smaller appropriation proper; or, in some instances, on both accounts. In this way a considerable reduction has been made from the expenses on the ground occupied last

year, by which the Committee have been enabled to fill other important points. At the meeting on the 7th of August, seven new Missionaries were appointed, and on the 21st one more. The expenditures involved in these appointments, will not exceed the sum above noticed as a reduction made on the sphere of the last year's labor. But the Committee will continue to need an increased rate of contributions that they may be enabled to meet the demands upon their Treasury, which they have sanctioned by the transactions recorded in the abstract. They have acted, nevertheless, in the hope that, through the gracious power of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts of the members of the Church, moving them to the discharge of their baptismal obligation, they will, themselves, not be disappointed, or compelled to revoke any of the engagements now made. The acknowledgments of their Treasurer in this number, are of an encouraging and gratifying kind. Yet these will not make up for the large deficit of the preceding months. More than is now in the Treasury will be wanted to meet the engagements of the first of October.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

From various portions of the Church the Domestic Committee have received gratifying evidence of a disposition to sustain them in their present labors, and enable them to extend the operations of the Department. Many members of our communion appear to feel, what indeed all should feel, that the recent and present distresses in the business of the country ought not to affect, unfavorably, the existing operations of the Church. When it is considered that the amount of pecuniary means placed at the disposal of both the Committees, is but a mite in comparison with what could be furnished if *all gave according to their ability, and as God had prospered them*, there ought surely be no failure in the contribution of that mite.

The Domestic Secretary some time since received an interesting letter from a clergyman in a diocese at the East, which, we had reason to believe, will forward about twice as large a sum to the Domestic Department the present year, as was transmitted to it, by that diocese, during the year which closed with the first of

June. The following extract from the letter is given in the hope that it will incite other clergymen and other parishes to increased action.

"I acknowledge with feelings of indebtedness to you, the communication with which you were kind enough to favor me by the return of our clergy from Baltimore. The subject which it involves was laid before our Convention; and, though there was not a disposition to make any definite pledge, or to name any specific sum, for the current year, yet it elicited an expression of deep interest, in the present aspect of our Missionary affairs, particularly in those of our Domestic Committee. I think I may be able to raise for your Committee, before the next meeting of the Board, from four to five hundred dollars in my parish. I will make it *more* if I can; *not less*, if it can be avoided. I shall not be able to make an *immediate* remittance. But my first shall be to your Treasurer. I am compelled to be brief in my reply; but assure you of the hearty interest which I feel in all the concerns of the Board."

A more recent communication, addressed to the Domestic Secretary by a clergyman having charge of a large and liberal parish at the South, is of the same encouraging tenor. It anticipates only a momentary diminution of what has been heretofore regarded as a worthy example set by his parish—and that in the end all which has been done, and more, will be again accomplished. The following is an extract from it.

"With regard to your Appeal, believe me I feel it, and hesitate not to say, that for the Committee to abandon any of its stations, and recall any of its Missionaries, for the want of funds, would be not only a lasting stigma upon the Church, but a sin against her Head. It must not be. Surely the many large and wealthy congregations in our communion, who are doubtful as to the expediency of sustaining Missionary efforts among the heathen, will not refuse their aid to continue the privileges of the Church in the borders of our own land, among those of our own Household of Faith. I do not doubt that something will be done in this diocese, though our community has suffered severely from the commercial depression. In most of our congregations, both in the city and country, the Missionary collections are made monthly, upon the plan of "Church Offerings"—so that they may certainly be relied on. The amount of these collections has diminished considerably since the depression, but I trust it is only temporary.

At any rate it is my purpose before long to bring the subject of Domestic Missions especially before my congregation, and doubt not that, unless the difficulties should increase, our contribution to this Department, will be much larger than the last year."

We cannot but hope that the efforts, which the parochial clergy ought to make, and which we trust they are making, to bring all this subject to the knowledge of their people, will result in a far more general interest and action than has yet obtained in the Church. The estimate of the Domestic Committee in their report, that probably not more than one-fourth of the members of this Church during the last year contributed any thing to the Domestic Missionary funds, is no doubt far too liberal an admission.

With the knowledge of this fact, and in the hope that all the parochial clergy will do what, as the above extracts show, some will do, we cannot but look to the scene before us, as one not of despondency, but of ENCOURAGEMENT.

THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE

Purposes, God willing, to be absent on a visit to Ohio and other parts of the West during the greatest part of this month; and will be present at the meeting of the Convention of Ohio, at Columbus, on the 14th instant.

RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

Cape Palmas.—The last communications of the Rev. Dr. Savage from this station, assure us of his continued health, and his active employment in the labors of his Mission. Under date of June 8th, he writes: I continually feel the force and sweetness of that assurance, "As thy day is, so shall thy strength be." There is not one old settler who enjoys his health better than I do. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson is inferior to mine. Is not the hand of God in all this? "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name."

Syra.—The Rev. Dr. Robertson writes, 31st April, that "the Mission School is on the increase, and now numbers fifty in regu-

lar attendance. The presses also are in constant operation. He had just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, and was blest in the continued health of his family.

Rev. H. Southgate. At the latest date from Mr. S., (May 31,) he was prepared to leave Constantinople on the following day for Trebizond, on his way to Persia.

THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE

Left New-York on the 8th of August, in the prosecution of his agency, through certain parts of the Eastern States. He contemplates (p. v.) hereafter visiting the parishes of the western part of New-York, and others farther South. The duties of the office in his absence will be performed by the Assistant Secretary.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT NEWPORT, R. I.

At Newport there was a full attendance of the Clergy of R. Island, and on Thursday afternoon, (10th of August,) there was a meeting in favor of Foreign Missions, addressed by the Secretary and General Agent and Rev. Drs. Cutler and Eastburn; after which the Clergy remained and cordially entered into the work of systematically aiding Foreign Missions, in the several parishes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from 15th July to 15th August, 1837.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.			
From the Female Missionary Society of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, by their Treasurer, Martha C. Adams,	-	50 00—	50 00
MASSACHUSETTS.			
From Trinity Church, Boston, by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright,	- - - - -	100 00—	100 00
CONNECTICUT.			
From Christ Church, Norwich, by the hands of Wm. S. Tyler, Treasurer, one half of \$33,	- - - - -	16	50
"Offerings of the Church," from St. John's Church, Bridgeport, for Domestic Missions,	- - - - -	63	85
Contributions of Trinity Church, Newtown, for Western Missions, per the Rev. Samuel C. Stratton,	- - - - -	10 00—	90 35

NEW-YORK.

From C. J. Aldis, Esq., his second donation of like amount for 1837,	25 00
From St. Paul's Church, Sing-Sing, after sermon by the Secretary and General Agent, on Sunday, 10th July, 1837, including \$3 25 from the Missionary box of the Sunday School,	60 27
From an unknown Individual, by a young Lady,	600 00
"Offerings" of St. Mark's Church, Le Roy, per Rev. K. Metcalf,	50 00
From a Friend in Westchester County, for Domestic Missions,	3 00
From Miss Ludlow, for the same,	2 00
By the hands of C. J. Aldis, Esq., from the Missionary Society of St. John's Church, Troy, through Francis L. Man, for Domestic Missions,	45 75
From "A Friend to the Missionary Society," for the same,	5 00
By the hands of Stephen Warren, Esq., collection in St. Paul's Church, Troy, after a sermon by the Secretary and General Agent, on Sunday morning, July 23,	220 50
By the same hands, collection in St. John's Church, Troy, after a sermon by the same, on the afternoon of the same day,	14 57
By the same hands, Quarterly Contribution of the Ladies of the "Troy Female Seminary," who attend St. John's Church, (through their Treasurer, Miss Mary Palmer,)	15 00
By the same hands, collection in Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, after a sermon by the same on the evening of the same day,	12 00
From Trinity Parish, Ulster, Ulster County, for Domestic Missions, by the hands of the Rev. C. S. Hawks,	16 80
From the Young Men's Education and Missionary Society, by their Treasurer, Mr. G. T. Fox, Jun., being half a year's salary for a Missionary under Bishop Kemper, supported by that Society,	125 00
By the hands of the Rev. William L. Johnson, part of the proceeds of the fair of the Female Missionary Society of Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island,	120 00
From a member of St. Luke's Church, New-York, for Domestic Missions,	25 00
Collection in St. John's Church, Canandaigua, after a sermon by the Secretary and General Agent, on Thursday evening, July 27th, 1837,	30 00
Do. in St. James's Church, Batavia, after a sermon by the same on Friday evening, July 28th, (including "Offerings, \$3 11,)	35 51
Do. in St. Luke's Church, Rochester, after a sermon by the same on Sunday morning, July 30th,	122 75
Individual contributions from members of Grace Church, Rochester, sent in after sermon by the same on Sunday afternoon, July 30th,	3 00
"Offerings" of Zion Church, M'Lean, Tompkins County, by the hands of the Secretary and General Agent,	2 75
"Offerings of the Church," from the late Missionary station at Lake Winnebago, by the same hands,	4 37
Collection in St. John's Church, Ithaca, after a sermon by the same on Wednesday evening, August 2d, 1837,	20 39
Do. in Christ Church, Hudson, after a sermon by the same on Sunday morning, August 6th,	31 66
Do. in St. Luke's Church, Athens, after a sermon by the same on Sunday afternoon, August 6th,	23 68
From Mrs. Charles Knapp, of Chenango County, for Domestic Missions,	4 00
Collection in Trinity Church, Geneva, after a sermon by the Secretary and General Agent, on Monday evening, July 31, \$50; and "Offerings of the Church," appropriated at the same time, \$100,	150 00

Collection in Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, after a service by the same on Sunday morning, August 13th, - -	50 25
From Mrs. Nathan Warren, Troy, for the use of Bishop Chase, to be disposed of by him for Missions in Illinois, -	100 00—1918 25

NEW-JERSEY.

From the Sunday School of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, to aid in the education of an Indian child at Green Bay, -	5 00
By the hands of Thomas Robins, Esq., Receiving Agent in Philadelphia, received from the Female Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, for Domestic Missions, per Eliza Kempton, Treasurer, - -	17 30— 22 30

PENNSYLVANIA.

By the hands of Thomas Robins, Esq., Receiving Agent in Philadelphia, received from Mrs. M. A. Allen, her annual subscription for 1837, - -	3 00
By the same hands, received from the Missionary Society of All Saint's Church at Holmesburg, for Domestic Missions, per N. Lewis, Treasurer, - -	15 00
By the same hands, from the Ladies' Missionary Association of Christ Church, Philadelphia, the third semi-annual payment of the Rev. F. F. Peake's salary, per Miss E. Bringhurst, Treasurer, - -	125 00
By the same hands, from the children of Mrs. Cornelius Bradford, Philadelphia, for Domestic Missions, - -	1 00
By the same hands, from Mrs. Christiana Finney, and Mrs. Susan B. Brown, Philadelphia, for Domestic Missions, per Rev. Dr. Delancey, - -	60 00
By the hands of Charles J. Aldis, Esq., received from Mrs. Fanny, and Mrs. Susan Beekham, of Philadelphia, one half of \$50, for Domestic Missions, - -	25 00
By the same hands, one half of \$27 86, being collections at the monthly Missionary meetings of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, for three months, for general purposes, -	13 93— 242 93

MARYLAND.

By the hands of William H. Murray, Esq., Receiving Agent in Baltimore, one half of a collection in Christ Church in that city, by the Rev. Dr. Johns, - -	76 96
From the Rev. Mr. Austin, by the same hands, received from St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore, for general purposes, -	20 00
From A. B., by the same hands, for Domestic Missions, -	10 00— 106 96

VIRGINIA.

From the Rev. Edward C. M'Guire, by C. J. Aldis, Esq., Weekly Offerings in St. George's Church, Fredericksburgh, for Domestic Missions, - -	29 43
By the hands of the Rev. Charles Dresser, Offerings of St. Mark's Church, Halifax Court House, - -	20 00
From an Episcopalian of Wheeling, for Domestic Missions west of the Alleghanies, - -	2 00
From Christ Church, Norfolk, through the Rev. M. P. Parks, Rector, - -	120 00
A donation for Domestic Missions, by "A Physician of Virginia," - -	5 00
By the Rev. C. B. Dana, Rector of Fairfax Parish, Alexandria, D. C., from Mrs. J. C. Washington, Mount Vernon, Domestic Missions, - -	5 00
From Mrs. Curtis, Allington, for the same, - -	5 00
From Mrs. R. E. Lee, for the same, - -	2 50
From Mrs. M. M. Foote, for the same, - -	5 00
From Mrs. M. Mason, for the same, - -	1 00— 194 93

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From a Lady of Charleston, per the hands of the Rev. Paul Trapier, - -	20 00
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By the hands of Alexander Robertson, Esq., Receiving Agent in Charleston, from the Rev. H. Glennie, through the Rev. Paul Trapier, Offerings of All Saint's Parish, -	47 00	
By the same hands, from Monthly Missionary Lectures by the Clergy of Charleston, three-fourths of \$83 10, -	62 33	
By the same, from the Missionary Association of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, -	23 63	
By the same, from the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Rector of St. Philip's Church, one half of Church Offerings, -	83 33	
By the same hands, from William Dehon, Treasurer of St. Michael's Church Missionary Association, three-fourths of \$130, -	97 50	
By the same hands, from the Rev. P. J. Shand, "Church Offerings" of Trinity Church, Columbia, \$48 43, and for the West, \$2 50, -	50 93	
By the same hands, a donation from Francis Withers, Esq., Charleston, -	500 00	
"Offerings of the Church," from St. Peter's Church, Charleston, for Mission at Key West, per Rev. Dr. Barnewell, Rector, -	83 17—	967 89

GEORGIA.

By the hands of Wm. P. Hunter, Esq., Receiving Agent in Savannah, received from the Rev. Edward Neufville, being Weekly Offerings of that Church from January to July, 1837, -	52 85	
By the same hands, from the Rev. S. G. Bragg, collection in Christ Church, Macon, for Domestic Missions, -	50 00	
From Christ Church, Macon, per the Rev. S. G. Bragg, Rector, towards building a Church, at Key West, Florida, -	20 00—	122 85

ILLINOIS.

From the Ladies of St. James's Parish, Chicago, per Rev. J. W. Hallam, -	20 50—	20 50
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Total receipts, \$3836 96

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Acting Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from 15th July to 15th August, 1837.

CONNECTICUT.

Received through James Swords, Esq., collection in Christ Church, Norwich, -	16 50—	16 50
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NEW-YORK.

Received by the hands of Francis N. Man, Esq., from the Missionary Society of St. John's Church, Troy, (of which \$21 25 is one quarter's collection of Troy Female Seminary, per Miss Mary Palmer,) \$91 50, one half for Foreign Missions, -	45 75	
Received collection at St. George's Church, Flushing, after a sermon by Secretary and General Agent on 23d July, -	105 10	
Received Collection at St. George's Church, Hallet's Cove, after a similar discourse on the same day, -	19 57	
Received from Trinity Parish, Ulster, by the hands of Rev. C. S. Hawks, -	6 19	
From Mrs. C. Knapp, Chenango County, for African Mission, Monthly Offerings of St. James's Church, Newtown, L. I., per Rev. George A. Shelton, Rector, -	2 50	
Monthly Offerings of Church of Holy Evangelists, N. Y., per Rev. E. B. Kellogg, Missionary, -	20 00	
	1 80	

From Seventh Female Class of Christ Church Sunday School, New-York, for Persia, - - -	5 00— 205 91
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NEW-JERSEY.

From the Female Missionary Society of St. Andrew's Church, Mount Holly, for Foreign Missions, per Miss E. Kemp- ton, Secretary, - - -	5 20— 5 20
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Remitted by Thomas Robins, Esq., Receiving Agent at Phila- delphia, from Mrs. Finney, and Mrs. Susan Bickham, of Philadelphia, \$50 for Missions in Greece, \$50 for Missions in Africa, and \$25 for general purposes, - - -	125 00
From Miss Julia Hazlehurst, Philadelphia, for China, - - -	5 00
Collections at the monthly Missionary meetings at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, for three months, per Rev. James May, one half for Foreign Missions, - - -	13 93
From a Communicant of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, for Foreign Missions, per Rev. James May, - - -	5 00— 148 93

VIRGINIA.

From Tillotson Parish, Buckingham County, for African Mis- sion, per Rev. James Cofer, - - -	13 00
From Mrs. J. C. Washington, Mount Vernon, for Foreign Missions, - - -	5 00
From Mrs. R. E. Lee, \$2 50; Miss Sally Lee, \$1, for Greece, - - -	3 50
From Mrs. M. M. Foote, for Foreign Missions, - - -	5 00
From Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade, for Greek Mission, - - -	50 00
Received through the same, from Ladies of King George County, for Africa, - - -	11 50— 88 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From a member of Christ Church, Alexandria, for African Mission, - - -	35 00
From Mrs. J. B. Ladd, for the same, - - -	1 00— 36 00

OHIO.

Received from the Female Benevolent Society of Christ Church, Cincinnati, per A. T. Cherry, - - -	30 00
Received from St. Paul's Church, Troy, by the Rector, - - -	1 50— 31 50

ILLINOIS.

Received per Rev. J. H. Hallam, from the Ladies of St. James's Parish, Chicago, - - -	10 00— 10 00
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Pendleton, enclosed in a Letter without name, for Afri- can Mission, - - -	20 00
From St. Peter's Church, Charleston, through Rev. Dr. Barne- well, Rector, balance of \$1000, subscribed by his congre- gation, for salary of Rev. W. J. Boone, for the year begin- ning April, 1837, - - -	510 00
Through the same, Monthly Offerings of same Church, viz.: For Africa, \$103 91, - - -	103 91
For Miss Hill's School, \$4 87; China, \$2 62; Texas, \$4; for Persia, \$1 25, - - -	12 75
From Miss Hetty Elliot, for China, - - -	20 00— 666 66

Total of Acting Treasurer's Acknowledgments,	\$1208 70
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The Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of a box of medicines, for the Mission to Western Africa, from Clement Cresson, Esq., Philadelphia.